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Armorial Bearing

OF

THE TOWN OF MANCHESTER, &c.



OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
Armorial Bearing of the Town
OF
MANCHESTER,
AND ON
THE DESCENT OF THE BARONIAL FAMILY
OF
Grelley.

BY WILLIAM ROBERT WHATTON, F.A.S.

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AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER.**



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THE following remarks on the GRELLEY FAMILY and the ARMS of MANCHESTER, were read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, on Friday evening, the 20th of February last, and are printed in this form, separate from the Society's Transactions, for the private use of the Author's friends.

Manchester, March 10th, 1821.



OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
Armorial Bearing of the Town
OF
MANCHESTER.

IN soliciting the attention of the Society to the consideration of a question purely genealogical, it is not pretended to offer a point of any great difficulty, or to discuss a matter of much real importance. It is a subject in which the Antiquary and Herald, accustomed to pore over the dusty records of times gone by, are infinitely more interested than the Politician, the Critic, or the Philosopher.

I am desirous, however, that the Armorial Bearing of a town of such consequence in the British dominions, as

Manchester confessedly is, should be in some way explained and accounted for, and that we should no longer doubt, that in antiquity as to the origin of its Bearing, as well as in legitimacy as to right, it takes rank with the greatest cities and oldest boroughs in the kingdom.

The Arms of Manchester are **Gules, three Bendlets enhanced Or**, and have usually been attributed to a branch of the ancient family of **GRESLEY** of **DERBYSHIRE**, which has been seated in that County, and has enjoyed the same property, by grant, from the Conquest until the present time, and is now represented by Sir Roger Gresley, Baronet, of Drakelow.

Guillim, Collins, Banks, Lysons, and others, with little difference, say, that the origin of the family, denominated from the **MANOR** of **GRESLEY**, anciently written **GRESELE**, **GRESELEI**, **GRESLEA**, and **GRISLY**, &c., is derived from **MA-LAHULCIUS**, uncle to Rollo, Duke of Normandy, from whom descended **ROGER** de **TOENY**, Standard-bearer of Normandy, whose younger sons, Robert and Nigel, accompanied the Conqueror to England. **ROBERT**, at the time of the general survey, possessed near a hundred and fifty Lordships, and fixing his residence at Stafford thence surnamed himself,

and was ancestor of the noble house of the Staffords, of which, Humphrey was created Duke of Buckingham by Henry VI. with precedence before all Dukes, the Blood Royal excepted; and from which sprung a race long eminent in the rank of Barons, Earls, and Dukes of the Realm. NIGEL, the other son, held DRAKELOW, and eleven other Lordships in Derbyshire, as appears by Domesday Book; and was the direct ancestor of the family of GRESLEY, still possessing that Lordship.

WILLIAM, the son of NIGEL, founded the Monastery of Gresley, of which little or no trace now remains.

ROBERT de GRESLEY, son and heir of this WILLIAM, founded an Abbey for Cistercian Monks at Swineshead, in the county of Lincoln, and from him descended the GRESLEYS, ~~Lords of Manchester~~, who had summons to Parliament among the Barons of the Realm: whereof Thomas Gresley had summons from the first to the fourth year of the reign of Edward II. inclusive, and died without issue. His sister Jane married John, son of Roger de la Warre, and brought a fair inheritance to that noble family, from whom the present Earl de la Warre is descended.

WILLIAM de GRESLEY, of **DRAKELOW**, brother of the second Robert, had issue Sir Geoffrey de Gresley, ancestor of the line of Baronets now living there.

Mr. Blore, in contradiction to this account, in his History of the County of Rutland, has expressed an opinion that the ~~Lords of Manchester~~ may be a branch of the ancient house of Grulli, in the south of France, on the borders of the Lake of Geneva, of which was Sir John de Greilly, Knight, on whom Prince Edward, eldest son of King Henry III. in the forty-fourth year of his father's reign, conferred considerable possessions in Provence, and whose descendant, Sir John de Grailly, Captain de Buch, was one of the most eminent warriors who served under Edward III. in his wars with France, and one of the first Knights of the Garter.

On looking to Ashmole, however, I find the the Arms of this Sir John de Grailly to be **Or, on a Cross Sable, five Escallops Argent.**

If there be any probability in this idea, which to me seems totally inadmissible, the connection must be at least as remote as the Conquest, and will offer no reasonable

ground of objection against what I have to say on the subject.

That the GRELLEYS, ~~Lords of Manchester~~, are descended from the GRESLEYS of DERBYSHIRE, (which impression has originated from the accidental resemblance of the surname, and has apparently been sanctioned by the coincidence of there having been actually existing in the reign of Henry III. a Robert Grelley of Lancashire, and a Robert Gresley of the county of Derby) I shall endeavour to prove incorrect, for the following reasons.

I. That their origin and descent have no relation whatever to the Derbyshire family.

II. That the Armorial Bearing of each family is widely distinct, as now used by their existing representatives.

III. I cannot find that the GRESLEYS held at any time any Manors or Estates in the county of Lancaster.

When William, Duke of Normandy, undertook the conquest of this country, it was stipulated that the warriors, who afforded their assistance, should partake in the spoil, and that the Saxon lands should be divided among them according to the respective rank of the parties, and the nature and extent of the service each severally rendered.

On this division, the share which fell to Roger of Poitiers, one of William's soldiers, commonly styled in the Domesday survey, *Rogerus Pictavensis*, afterwards Earl of Lancaster, was immense. The whole of the lands lying between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, with the hundreds of Amounderness, Furness, and Lonsdale, in this county, were given him, to be held of the King in capite, and not less than fifty manors in the county of York, thirty-two in the county of Lincoln, five in Derbyshire, and three in the county of Nottingham, with many other grants, by which he obtained vassals, borders, villains, and sokemen, with oxen for plough and draught, mills, fisheries, woods, meadows, &c.

Roger's associates in the war were, in like manner, paid for their services under his banner by re-grants of these manors, to be held of him by different tenures, mostly, how-

ever, by knight-service, and that of finding troops for his and the King's use.

Among these I observe one ALBERT GRESLET, who was rewarded by Pictavensis with lands in the counties of Norfolk, (*a*) Lincoln, and Nottingham, (*b*) and, in conjunction with Roger Busli, (another General under the same banner,) with the hundred of Blackburnshire, (*c*) in this county, and who fixed his residence in that neighbourhood: for, on a division of their joint possessions afterwards, Greslet had part of Leyland (*d*) hundred, (formerly granted to Busli,) in exchange for lands in Blackburnshire, consisting of the several manors of Gogard, (*e*) Adlington, Duxbury, Brindle, Worthington, and Coppull; and a Knight's fee in Dalton,

(*a*) Spikesuuard ten. Albt. quam ten. Suart. lib. hom. sub Heraldo.

LIB. DOMESD. FOR NORFOLK.

(*b*) Thoroton's History of the Co. of Nottingham, under COTGRAVE.

(*c*) INT. RIPA. ET MERSHA.

IN BLACKBURN. HUND.

Tot. ~~93~~ cu. Hund. reddeb. Regi de firma XXXII lib. et II solid. Hanc tra. tota. ded. Rogerius Pictavensis Rogerio de Busli et Albto Grealet et ibi sunt tot hoes qui hnt XI car. et dimid. quos ipsi ccessor. ee qetos usq. ad iij annos et ido n. appciat. m.

LIB. DOMESD. FOR LANC.

(*d*) Kuerden's MSS. in the Chetham College Library, and Kenion's MSS. of the Barons of Lancashire, in the possession of Holland Watson, Esq. of Congleton.

(*e*) I cannot precisely ascertain this place in Leyland Hundred.

Wrightington, and Parbold. He also occurs as a witness to a charter of Earl Roger Pictavensis, made to our Lady of Lancaster, in the reign of William II.

This Albert is erroneously termed by Dr. Kuerden, the *first* Baron of Manchester. (*f*) To him succeeded his son ROBERT, also improperly denominated by Kuerden the *second* Baron, who founded a Monastery for Monks of the Cistercian order at Swineshead, (*g*) in the county of Lincoln, which property was likewise held of Pictavensis, in like manner as in Lancashire.

To this Monastery Henry II. by charter in the twelfth year of his reign, confirmed the several possessions the Monks had received of the gift of the said Robert Grelley and Albert his son, co-founders of the said Monastery. (*h*)

(*f*) Kuerden's MS. loco citat.

(*g*) Monast. Anglic. Vol. 1. p. 608 and 773. Blore's Hist. of Rutland. Part 2. p. 94.

(*h*) That other part of the town (of Cotgrave,) which was of the fee of Roger Pictavensis, it seems, was given to Swineshead, in the county of Lincoln.

King Henry II. in the twelfth year of his reign, confirmed to the Monks of Swineshead the whole land of Robert de Gresley in Cotgrave, and the moiety of the Church there, and one carucate of land in Cotgrave, of the gift of Robert de Archis, and whatsoever Robert de Gresley and Albert his son, the founders, gave to the said Church of

Down to this Robert, there certainly was no connection whatever between the GRELLEY family and the MANOR of MANCHESTER, excepting a gift "in eleemosyna," to the Church from his demesne lands ; though Sir William Dugdale, in the *Baronagium*, Vol. I. p. 608, expressly says " that he was the first that possessed the Manor, where he had his principal seat." He was living in the thirty-fifth year of Henry I.

ALBERT, ~~First Lord of Manchester~~, Kuerden's *third*

Swineahead—fourteen acres which Robert Rossal gave—and the exchanges which Roger de Burun and his men (i. e. those who held of him) made with the said Monks, and likewise, of the gift of William de Villars and Paganus his son, of two and a half carucates and two bovats and a half in Newbold; and of Elias Fancourt, of twelve bovats of the same territory.—(*Chart. Antiq. Y. 12 Hen. II.*) Robert Grelle gave one bovat, of his fee in Cotgrave, to the Church of Lenton, to which Ralph, his Priest of Cotgrave, was witness.—(*Reg. de Lenton, fo. 82.*) Maurice de Creoun, in the twenty-eighth year of Henry II. gave account of two hundred marks, for having the wife, who was Albert Gresle's, with her reasonable dower.—(*Rot. Pip. 28 Hen. II. Linc.*) Wido de Creoun, in the first year of Richard I. ought £7. 6s. 8d. for the very same.—(*Rot. Pip. 1 Rich. I. Linc.*) Gilbert Basset, and Alan and Thomas, his brothers, in the second year of Richard I. gave account of five hundred and fifty marks, for the custody of the son of Albert Gresle, with his heir and land.—(*Rot. Pip. 2 Rich. I. Linc.*) Albert Gresle had one son and three daughters, and their uncle Gilbert Basset, with his father, Thomas Basset, had the keeping of them about the thirty-third year of Henry II.—(*Rot. de Dom. Puer. et Puell. in nat. Dom. Reg. in Scac.—rot. 1 Linc. et. rot. 5 Norf.*)

THOROTON'S NOTTS. I. 167.

Baron, son and heir of Robert, married Agnes, one of the daughters of William Fitz Nigel, Baron of Halton and Widnes, and Constable of Chester, and one of the sisters and co-heirs of William Fitz Nigel the younger, also Baron of Halton and Widness, and Constable of Chester; by which marriage the **Barony of Manchester** was inherited by his descendants: for, by the book of Domesday, it appears that, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, Nigel was the most considerable owner in the hundred of Salford, situate between the Ribble and Mersey, of which MAMCESTRE was parcel. (i)

By the Testa de Nevil, it also appears that Roger de Lacy, descended from Eustace Fitz John, and Matilda, the other sister and co-heir of William Fitz Nigel the younger, held four Knight's fees of the Constable's barony, in the same hundred.

This ALBERT GRELLEY (j) enfeoffed Orme, son of Ail-

(i) Dugdale's Monast. Vol. I. 188.

BLORE'S RUTLAND. p. 94.

SALFORD HUNDRET.

De hac tra. huj. Maner. tenent Milites Rogerii Pictavensis. Nigellus 3 hidas et dimid. carucat. tre. &c.

LIB. DOMESD. p. 270.

(j) Albert Gredle senex dedit 1 fod. mil. Ormo fil. Ailward. in maritagio c. Ema filia sua in Dalton. Perbold. et Writinton. et prædict. Orm. tenet prædict. tram. Id. Alb.

ward, in marriage with his daughter Emma, of one Knight's fee in Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington, and one carucate of land in Ashton; which Orme was progenitor of the Ashtons of Lancashire.

He was succeeded by ALBERT, his son and heir, ~~Second Lord of Manchester~~, (*k*) styled in divers records, Albertus juvenis, (*l*) to distinguish him from his father, who was called Albertus senex.

This Albertus juvenis was dead in the twenty-eighth year of Henry II. (1182) (*m*) leaving his wife, Isabel, (*n*) daughter of Thomas Basset, and afterwards the wife of Guy de Creoun, surviving him.

ded. dicto Orm. fil. Ailw. c. fil. sua Ema in maritagio l car. tre in Eston pro X solid.—et hered. ejusd. Orm. modo t. illam.

TEST. DE NEV. LANC. fo. 823. and KUERD. MSS. LOCO CITAT.

(*k*) Omitted altogether by Kuerden.

(*l*) Test. de Nevil. and Blore's Rutland.

(*m*) Rot. Pip. 3 John. Lanc.

(*n*) Sir Will. Dugdale and, after him, Dr. Kuerden state that Isabel Basset was the second wife of the first Albert; but in this they are evidently mistaken, and must either have confounded the two Alberts, or omitted one of them.

By Isabel Basset he had a son and heir, ROBERT, ~~Third Lord of Manchester~~, (o) who was eleven years old, in the thirty-second year of Henry II. (1186,) and then under the guardianship of Gilbert Basset, his uncle, (son of Thomas Basset,) and of his mother, then the wife of Guy de Creoun, still living. In the sixth year of Richard I. this Robert was of age, (p) and attended that Sovereign in his expedition to Normandy, having thereupon had scutage of his tenants in Lancashire; and in the third year of King John, upon collection of the scutage of Normandy, paid twenty-four marks for twelve knights' fees he held within Lancashire and without. In the latter end of the reign of King John, taking part with the rebellious Barons, his lands were seized; but in the second year of Henry III. on making his peace with the King, he had restoration. His estates lay in the counties of Oxford, Rutland, Lincoln, Lancaster, Norfolk, and Suffolk. He married a daughter of Henry, brother of William de Longchamp, (q) Chancellor to

(o) Dr. Keurden's *fourth* Baron.

(p) Rot. de Dom. &c. Linc. rot. 1. and Norfolk rot. 5.—Banks's Extinct Peerage.—Dugd. Bar.—and Kuerd. MSS.

(q) Dug. Bar.—Blore's Rutland,—and Kuerd. MSS.

King Richard, with whom he had the Lordships of Moslingham and Weston, in the county of Norfolk. In the sixth year of Henry III. he gave five marks and one palfrey for a charter for a fair at his LORDSHIP of MAINCHESTRE, to be held for two days, until the King should be of age; and in the eleventh year of that reign, this charter was confirmed by another, (r) granting a fair for three days, yearly, on the eve, on the feast of St. Matthew, and on the next day. Copies of these charters are lodged in the town's chest, and are in custody of the Borough-reeve for the time being.

He died in the fifteenth year of Henry III. and left issue, THOMAS GRELLEY, *Fourth Lord of Manchester*, (s) his son and heir, who performed his homage, and had livery of his lands that same year. (t) In the twenty-sixth year of Henry III. he had summons to fit himself with horse and arms to attend the King in his expedition into France, whereupon he gave one hundred marks, besides his ordinary scutage, to be excused from that duty. In the twenty-seventh year of Henry III. being on the King's service beyond seas, he was quit of

(r) Vide APPENDIX.—No. 1 and 2; (s) According to Kuerden the *fifth* Barva.

(t) Rot. fin. 15 Hen. 3. m. 6.

his castle guard in the Castle of Lancaster; and in the forty-second year of that reign, was ordered to attend the King to Chester, to withstand the incursions of the Welsh. In the forty-third year of Henry III. he was made Warden of the King's forests south of Trent, and died about the forty-sixth^(u) of that reign; in which year it was found by inquisition that he, then lately deceased, had not enfeoffed PETER GRELLEY, his son, of the MANOR of MANCHESTER, and that, because it was held of the King in capite by barony, it was taken into the King's hands. The Sheriff had command to seize it, and custody was granted to Edmund of Lancaster until the full age of Robert Grelley, ^(v) grandson and heir of the said Thomas.

ROBERT GRELLEY, ~~Fifth Lord of Manchester~~, ^(w) grandson and heir of THOMAS, in the eighth year of Edward I. having married Hawise, daughter and co-heir of John de Burgh, son of John, son of Hubert de Burgh, sometime

^(u) Rot. Fin. 46 Hen. III. m. 12.

^(v) Escheat. 56 Hen. III. m. 6.

^(w) Seventh Baron according to Kuerden, who reckons his father PETER GRELLEY 6th Baron; which Peter apparently never inherited, but died early, leaving a son who succeeded his grandfather Thomas, fourth Lord.

Earl of Kent, and having performed homage, had livery of the lands and manors of Wakerly in the county of Northampton, Kingston in the county of Somerset, and Portslade in the county of Sussex, as her share of her father's property. (*x*) At the entreaty of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and Robert Hamelle, Abbot of Stanley, he gave to that abbey lands in Westwood, in the township of Barton; the Abbot to perform the usual services appurtenant thereto, and to find wood to him and his heirs; and, upon the death or removal of the Abbot, relief, as if Robert Byram, the tenant, had held the same. (*y*)

This ROBERT was dead in the tenth of Edward I. whereupon Amadeus de Saucy had custody of the MANOR of MANCHESTER, during the minority of his son and heir, THOMAS GREILEY, ~~Sixth Lord of Manchester~~, (*z*) who, in the thirty-fourth year of Edward I. was made a Knight of the Bath, by bathing and other ceremonies; (*a*) and was summoned to parliament as a Baron, by writ, dated the 10th of March, in the first of Ed-

(*x*) Rot. Fin. 8 Ed. 1. m. 11. and Claus. 10 Ed. I. in dorso, m. 5.

(*y*) Kuerden's MSS.

(*z*) Kuerden's eighth Baron.

(*a*) Compot. Joh. de Drokenesford Cust. Gard. in Scacc.—Blome's Rutland. p. 94.

ward II. (1307), and returnable in fifteen days of Easter then following; which was the third parliament of Edward II. He granted a charter to the town of MANCHESTER, (b) constituting it a free borough, and continued to be summoned to the fourth of that reign inclusive; (c) and probably died soon after, for, in the ninth year, John de la Warre, who had married Jane, sister and heir of this Thomas, was returned (a) **Seventh Lord of Manchester**, (e) in the county of Lancaster, of Swineshead and Great Casterton in the county of Lincoln, of Wakerley in the county of Northampton, and of other possessions belonging to the family.

The estates of the GRELLEYS passed to the family of LORD de la WARRE, by this marriage with the heir, and thence again by marriage to the Wests; and the MANOR of MANCHESTER was sold by Sir Reginald West, in 1577, to Sir John Lacy, Knight, who conveyed it to Sir Nicholas Mosley, Lord Mayor of London. It is now the inheritance of SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, the present Baronet.

(b) Vide APPENDIX.—No. 3.

(c) Rot. Claus. iisdem annis.—Blome's Rutland. (d) Ninth, according to Kuerden.

(e) Nom. Villar. in Scacc. ar.

To prove that the identical **ALBERT GRELLEY**, mentioned in the Domesday survey, was the progenitor of the ancient race of the Lords of Manchester, and not **NIGEL**, son of the the standard-bearer, and ancestor of the **GRESLEYS** of **DERBYSHIRE**, I would notice the descent of those manors, which fell to his share on the division of Blackburnshire and Leylandshire, held conjointly with Busli; of the lands in the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk, to the different branches of the family; and of part afterwards, through the heir, to the **LORDS de la WARRE**.

Among the many and various records and notices relating to the **GRELLEYS**, besides the proof of the descent of lands to the **Ashtons** before cited, it is notified, in the Testa de Nevil for this County, fo. 791, that **William de Worthington** held half a Knight's fee in **Worthington**, of the fee of **THOMAS GRELLEY**, that **Robert de Latham** held a Knight's fee in **Childwall**, and a fourth part of one in **Wrightington**, of the fee of the said **THOMAS**; and, in an *Inquisitio post mortem*, of the tenth year of **Edward I.** that **ROBERT GRELLY** was found to have died seized of lands in **Casterton** in the county of **Rutland**; of the manor of **Tunstead**, and the advowson of the church; of **Spikesworth**, **Henton**, and **Ilkeshale**

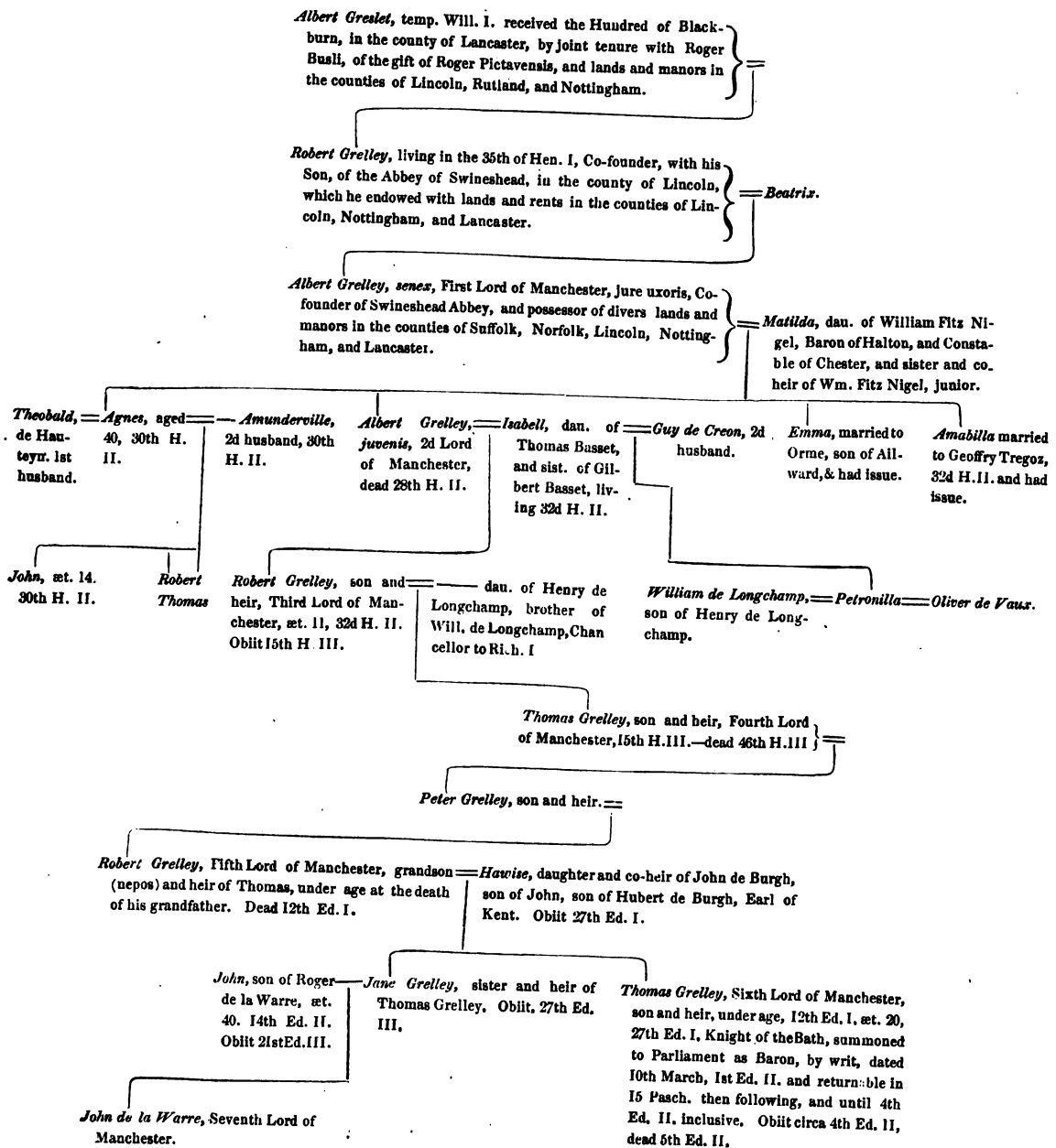
in the county of Norfolk ; of Blackham Parva, Riseby, Wylesham, and Almesburne, appurtenant to the manor of Wylesham, all in the county of Suffolk ; of Wrightington, Pilkington, Worthington, Coppull, Childwall, and the advowson of the church ; of MANCHESTER, and the advowson of the church ; and of the advowson of the church of Ashton, appurtenant to the MANOR of MANCHESTER, all in the county of Lancaster ; of Casthorp, Swineshead, and the church of Wiketoft, appurtenant to the manor of Sixhill, of Heynton near Sixhill, of Bekeby, Bernetheby, Bracebrigge, and Chanwick, appurtenant to the manor of Sixhill, all in the county of Lincoln ; of Stoneydelve, Cleyore, Goldore, Piriton and the church ; and of Pushull, appurtenant to the manor of Piriton, all in the county of Oxford. (f)

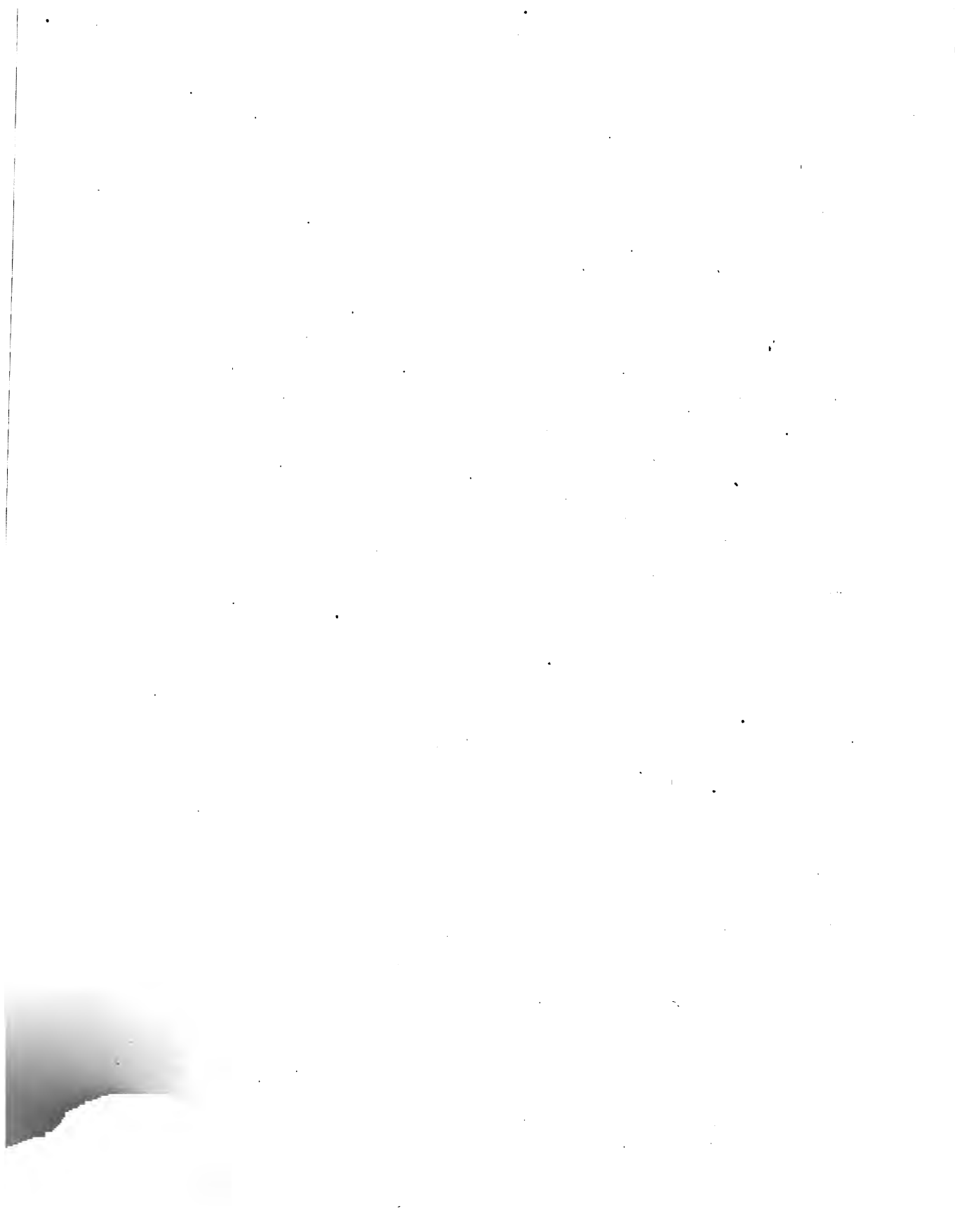
Of these estates, SIKESWORTH in the county of Norfolk, WORTHINGTON, COPPHULL, and WRIGHTINGTON in the county of Lancaster, were enjoyed by this Albert in the time of William I. and held under Pictavensis, as has been before observed. So that there is no doubt of the fact, that these

(f) Cal. Inq. post Mort. temp. Edw. I. fo. 74.—Gregson's Fragments of Hist. of Lanc. fo. 279.

GRELLEYS were his true descendants ; and the table of genealogy which accompanies these observations, compiled from, and supported by, original evidences, proves that there cannot be any connection between them and the GRESLEYS of the county of DERBY ; while the **Armorial Bearing** of the TOWN of MANCHESTER—the **Seals** of the GRELLEY CHARTERS and DEEDS—the **Quarterings** of the DE LA WARRE and WEST families, as set out by the authority of the College of Arms, by Guillim, Collins, and Edmondson—and the **Shields** formerly and now existing on the walls of the parish Church—all join to shew clearly that the Coat, viz. **Gules, three Bendlets enhanced Or**, was mutually borne both by the LORD and the BARONY.

Genealogical Table of the Family of Grelley.





APPENDIX.

No. I.

Anno Regni Regis Hen. Tertii 6to. M. 3.

Lancastria. { ROBERTUS GRESLEI dat Domino Regi unum
Palfredum pro habenda. una. feria. usque ad
ætatem Domini Regis singulis annis apud Manerium suum de
MAINCESTRE per duos dies duratura. scilicet in vigilia Sancti Ma-
thai Apostoli et ipso die Sancti Mathai nisi feria illa &c. et manda-
tum est Vicecomiti Lancastriæ quod capiat &c.—Teste Huberto &c
apud Leukenor XI. die Augusti.

No. II.

Anno Regni Regis. Hen. Tertii undecimo. M. 4.

Pro Roberto Greslay. { H. REX &c. Salutem sciatis nos
concecisse et hac presenti carta nos-
tra confirmasse ROBERTO GRESLAY quod ipse et hæredes sui habe-
ant in perpetuum unam feriam apud Manerium suum de MAINCES-
TRIA singulis annis per tres dies duraturam videlicet in vigilia et
in die et in crastina Sancti Mathai Apostoli ita tamen quod prædicta
feria non sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum ut in aliis cartis de

feriis. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædictus Robertus et hæredes sui habeant in perpetuum prædictam feriam bene et in pace libere quiete et honorifice cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus. Hiis testibus H. de Burgo Comite Kantii Justiciario nostro: R. Comite Cornubiæ fratre nostro: Willielmo Comite Albermarliæ: Hugone de Mortuo Mari: Briano de Insula: Phillippo de Albiniaco: Radulpho Gernon: Ricardo de Argentine et aliis. Datum per manum Venerabilis Patris Radulphi Cicestræ Episcopi Cancellarii nostri apud Farendon nono decimo die Augusti anno Regni nostri XI.

No. III.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego THOMAS GRELLÉ dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi omnibus burgensibus meis MANCESTRENSIS scill. Quod omnes burgenses reddent de quolibet burgagio suo duodecim denarios per annum pro omni servitio.— Et si Præfectus Villæ aliquem burgensem calumpniaverit de aliquo placito et calumpniatus non venerit ad diem nec aliquis pro eo infra Laghmot in foris factura est de duodecim denarios prædicto domino et prædictus dominus habeat placitum suum super eum in Portemanmote.—~~Item~~ si aliquis burgensis aliquem burgensem implacitaverit de aliquo debito et ipse cognoverit debitum præfectus ponat ei diem scill. octavum et si non venerit ad diem reddat duodecim denarios pro foris factura die prædicto domino et reddat debitum et præfecto

octo denarios. Et si aliquis faciat clamorem de aliqua re et non invenerit vadium et plegios et postea velit dimittere clamorem sine foris factura erit.—**Item** si aliquis burgensis in burgo aliquem burgensem vulneraverit in die dominica vel a nona die Sabbati usque ad diem Lunæ erit in foris factura viginti solidos. Et si in die Lunæ vel in aliis diebus septimanæ vulneraverit aliquem ipse cadet in foris factura duodecim denarios versus prædictum dominum.—**Item** si aliquis burgensis cum aliquo certaverit et per iram eum percusserit sine sanguinis effusione et ad domum suam redire possit sine calumnia præfecti aut famulorum suorum liber erit de placito præpositi et si guerram alius cui commisit sustinere poterit bene potest fieri sin autem per consilium amicorum suorum cum eo pacem faciat et hoc sine foris factura præfecti.—**Item** si aliquis implacitatus fuerit in burgo de aliquo placito non respondeat nec burgensi villano nisi in suo Portemanmote nec etiam vasori excepto placito quod ad coronam regis pertineat et de latrocinio.—**Item** si aliquis vocat aliquem burgensem de latrocinio præfectus attachiat eum ad respondendum in curia domini et stare indicio.—**Item** si aliquis implacitatus fuerit de vicino suo vel de aliquo et tres dies secutus fuerit si testimonium habuerit de præposito et de vicinis suis de Portemanmote quod adversarius suus defectus sit ad hos tres dies nullum postea det responsum et de placito illo.—**Item** burgenses prædicti sequuntur molendinum domini prædicti et ejus furnum reddendo consuetudines prædicti molendini et prædicti furni et debent et solent.—**Item** burgenses debent et possunt præpositum eligere de seipsis quem vo-

luerint et præpositum remove.——**Item** nullus potest vicinum suum ducere ad sacramentum nisi habeat sectam de aliquo clamore. **Item** nullus potest aliquid recipere infra villam nisi per visum præpositi.——**Item** liceat cuilibet terram suam quæ non est hæreditate vendere vel dare si necessitas inciderit cuicunque voluerit nisi hæres eam emere voluerit sed hæres debet esse propinquior ad eam emendam.——**Item** quilibet potest vendere de hæreditate sua sive majus sive minus sive totum per consensum hæredis sui. Et si forsitan hæres voluerit tamen si necessitas inciderit licebit ei vendere de hæreditate sua de quacunque ætate hæres fuerit.——**Item** præpositus debet cuilibet tradere burgensi et censario sendas suas in foro et præpositus debet inde recipere unum denarium ad opus prædicti domini.——**Item** si burgensis vel censarius voluit stare in senda mercatoris ipse debet pacare prædicto domino quantumcunque extraneus et si stet in propria senda tunc nil datum prædicto domino.——**Item** burgenses possunt nutrire porcos suos prope nutritos in boscis domini exceptis forestis et parcis domini prædicti usque ad terminum pannagii et si velint ad prædictum terminum discedere liceat eis absque licentia domini et si velint moram facere ad terminum pannagii de pannagio satisfaciant prædicto domino.——**Item** si aliquis implacitatus fuerit ante dies Laghmot et tunc venerit oportet eum respondere et non debet se essoniare sine foris factura et si tunc primo implacitatus fuerit tunc habeat primum diem.——**Item** burgenses possunt namare homines sive milites sive sacerdotes sive clericos pro debitis suis si inventi fuerint in burgo.——**Item** si necessitas inciderit quod aliquis vendat burga-

gium suum ipse potest de vicino suo aliud burgagium recipere et quilibet burgensis potest tradere burgagium suum vicinis per visum comburgensium.—~~Item~~ liceat prædictis burgensibus tradere catalla sua propria cuicunque voluerint in fædo prædicti domini libere et sine licentia prædicti domini.—~~Item~~ si burgenses homini villano aliquid commodaverit in burgo et terminus inde transivit in burgo sumat namium de villano et per namium suum certificat eum et reddat namium per plegios usque ad terminum octo dierum et tunc reddat plegii sive namium sive denarios.—~~Item~~ burgensis de quocunque emerit vel venundaverit in fædo prædicti domini liber erit a tolneto. Et si aliquis de alia shiria venerit qui debeat consuetudinem reddere si cum tolneto decesserit et retentus a præfecto vel ab alio ejus foris factura erit duodecim solidos ad opus domini et reddat tolnetum suum. Et si aliquis alii aliquid accommodaverit sine testimonio quicquam non respondebit ei nisi habuerit per sacramentum duorum hominum potest negare.—~~Item~~ qui fregit assisum sive de pane sive de cerevisia ipse erit in foris factura duodecim denarios ad opus domini.—~~Item~~ si aliquis alium vulneraverit in burgo præpositus debet attachiare eum si inventus fuerit extra domum suam per vadium et plegios.—~~Item~~ quilibet debet et potest esse ad placitum pro sponsa sua et pro familia sua et sponsa cujuslibet potest firmam suam reddere præposito et placitum sequi pro sponso suo si ipse forsitan aliunde fuerit.—~~Item~~ si aliquis villanus burgenses calumpniatus fuerit de aliquo burgenses non debent respondere ei nisi habuerit

